F
259
.G253

Gatchell, H. P.

Western North Carolina; its resources; climate, scenery and salubrity.

New York, 1885.

Class F 259
Book .G 253

"THE VILLA,"

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

E. A. GATCHELL.

This popular House is open all the year. Its central location and nearness to Battery Porter render it especially desirable, while its pleasant rooms and excellent table have brought it into well-deserved favor. Write for terms.

VIEW OF ASHEVILLE FROM BEAU-CATCHER MOUNTAIN.

WESTERN

NORTH CAROLINA;

—ITS—

RESOURCES,

CLIMATE, SCENERY AND SALUBRITY.

—BY—

H. P. GATCHELL, M.D.,

LATE EDITOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATOLOGY AND HYGIENE IN THE U. S. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

Compts of

EDITED BY

EDWIN A. GATCHELL, M.D.

NEW YORK:
A. L. CHATTERTON PUB. CO.
1885.

Lovers of the Weed

Who enjoy a really good smoke, should a
ask for

Holmes' Pisgah,

Holmes' Golden Leaf,

Holmes' Land of the Sky.

These brands are something choice, and are manufactured from celebrated Tobaccos grown in Western North Carolina, free from all perfumeries adulterations or impurities, and are prized for their

Superb Smoking Qualities.

Ask your dealers for

HOLMES' TOBACCO,

And Take No Other.

Orders from the trade solicited.

E. I. HOLMES & CO., Proprietors,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WESTERN

NORTH CAROLINA;

—ITS—

RESOURCES,

CLIMATE, SCENERY AND SALUBRITY.

—BY—

H. P. GATCHELL, M.D.,

LATE EDITOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATOLOGY
AND HYGIENE IN THE U. S. MEDICAL
AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

EDITED BY

EDWIN A. GATCHELL, M.D.

NEW YORK:
A. L. CHATTERTON PUB. CO.
1885.

F259
.G2C3

PREFACE.

This pamphlet is a reprint of one which was issued fourteen years ago by my father, Prof. H. P. Gatchell, M.D. Its facts are as true at present as they were at that time. Some changes and additions have been necessary in order to adapt it to the Asheville of to-day.

Any further information which may be desired touching the resources of Western North Carolina may be obtained by addressing the Hon. E. J. Aston, the present Mayor of Asheville, or the undersigned.

EDWIN A. GATCHELL, M.D.

"The Villa,"
Asheville, N. C.,
Nov. 1, 1884.

The original edition of this pamphlet received the following endorsement from the gentlemen whose names are appended :

"We have examined the matter contained in this pamphlet and we cheerfully testify to the accuracy of its statements, and commend it to the public as containing much valuable information in regard to the country described."

Hon. Zebulon B. Vance,
Hon. T. L. Clingman,
Hon. A. S. Merrimon,
Hon. E. J. Aston,
Prof. W. C. Kerr.

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.

In Western North Carolina, between the Blue Ridge on the east and the Alleghanies on the west, lies the beautiful valley of the French Broad. This fair "Land of the Sky" has been the inspiration of the romancer's pen and the artist's pencil. No other spot combines so fine a climate, an air so pure and invigorating and scenery so charming and picturesque.

ASHEVILLE,

the metropolis of this region, is a live city of five thousand people, on the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad. It has an altitude of twenty-two hundred and fifty feet above tide-water. The trip to Asheville can be made in Pullman Palace Cars with as much comfort as traveling in any part of the country, it being only twenty-four hours' ride from Washington or Cincinnati.

The approach from either direction is through some of the most magnificent scenery on the continent. From the East the route presents a series of pictures full of the wildest grandeur. At Morganton the panorama begins. Two

giant rocks, either one four thousand feet in height, stand like mighty sentinels one each side of the Linville River which here escapes from between their granite walls. Passing on through the valley of the Catawba, the native habitat of the grape of that name, the scenery becomes even more wild and broken.

But near the summit of the Blue Ridge there bursts upon the view a scene which for picturesque grandeur is not surpassed in America. We see a pile of lofty mountains whose sides are clothed from base to dome in evergreen pines and balsams. Down the mountain-sides leap streams of clearest water, forming a succession of beautiful cascades and quiet pools. Here the railroad climbs by a tortuous path, winding over trestles, through tunnels and along shelving rocks in its panting journey to the summit where the waters part which flow to the Atlantic shore and to the Gulf. The line winds and doubles upon itself in such a manner that in places a series of four tracks may be seen one above another.

Nestled in the side of the valley stands a fine hotel, near which is the most striking object belonging to this most remarkable scene, a heavy jet of water thrown nearly two hundred and seventy feet into the air, a magnificent fountain whose stream would over-top the highest geyser of the Yellowstone.

This scene at Round Knob baffles description.

It combines all that is romantic, grand and inspiring, while its central object, the lofty fountain, in its magnificent setting, makes it both rare and wonderful.

A few miles further the train passes through a tunnel from which it emerges to make the descent of the western slope. Now it rapidly glides down the valley crossing and recrossing at intervals the romantic Swanannoa. It sweeps round the curve formed by the meeting of the waters of the French Broad with those of the former stream and soon draws up at the depot where numerous 'busses and carriages are in waiting to bear the expectant traveler to his mountain home.

Or, if we approach Asheville from the West, having come from Cincinnati or Louisville, the trip is no less charming. Forty miles away the train enters the grand cañon of the French Broad, so narrow in places that the jealous river will scarcely permit the passage of the iron track. Hemmed in between wall and water the train sweeps by palisades, painted rocks, river islands, and the famous Warm Springs, where water warm enough for a baby's bath boils out of the bubbling sands forming inviting pools.

In the ride up the valley of the French Broad, the rapid river, famed for its romantic scenery, is seldom lost to sight, but presents ever-changing views of most enchanting beauty.

ITS ACCESSIBILITY.

Those who have never visited Asheville do not realize that the "Switzerland of America lies within easy reach of the most populous part of the United States, for a trip of but a few hours will convey the resident of New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans or Charleston to the heart of a beautiful region which many would suppose nothing short of a journey to California would reveal.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATIONS.

Asheville may now be reached by rail from three different directions, and soon a fourth will be added. From the East the Virginia Midland, or Richmond and Danville route *via* the Western North Carolina Railroad, will bring passengers direct from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, with all the conveniences of modern travel. In the West, the Cincinnati Southern, the Kentucky Central, and the Louisville and Nashville, all sell through coupon tickets direct to Asheville. From the Southwest, *via* Knoxville, there is a direct line to Asheville which connects with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, at Morristown, Tennessee. In a short time there will be open the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad, now completed to Hendersonville, twenty miles distant, which will give direct

olina has long been favorably known for its healthful climate, especially for its beneficial effects in pulmonary affections, and there are many people now living here who came ten, twenty, and some even a far greater number of years ago, in various stages of pulmonary disease, and after recovery chose it as their permanent home.

It is, however, only within the last few years that its fame has become very widespread, but so rapidly has it grown in popular favor that its position as a resort is already well established, and hundreds of invalids and tourists in both summer and winter now visit Asheville in search of health and pleasure. The mountain air is pure and bracing, there is a large proportion of sun-shiny days when out-door exercise—so important for those who suffer from lung disease—can be indulged in.

It is a rare exception to find those who come here in search of health fail of prompt and decided benefit. And those cases especially which come in the earlier stages can be assured of complete and permanent recovery.

RAINFALL.

This region has no rainy season ; that is to say, the precipitation of moisture is quite equally distributed throughout the year, being excessive at no time. If anything, more rain

falls in the summer months, when it is most welcome and causes least inconvenience; whereas the winters are comparatively dry, thus permitting the enjoyment of out-door life. What little snowfall there may be seldom remains long even on the highest mountains, and its stay in the valleys can generally be measured by hours.

The average rainfall in inches of the different seasons for a period of eleven years is shown to be as follows: —

Spring	10.1 in.
Summer	13.5 "
Autumn	7.1 "
Winter	9.5 "
Total	40.2 in.

TEMPERATURE.

The record at Ashville shows the following mean temperature for the seasons:

Spring	54.3° F.
Summer	71.3° "
Autumn	55.3° "
Winter	37.2° "
Year	55.3° F.

In a series of nine years the mercury did not rise above 90° F. any day in summer. The nights are always cool, permitting refreshing

sleep. In winter it is very seldom that a zero temperature is reached, while the air is comfortable, dry, clear, and invigorating.

SALUBRITY.

This feature is characteristic of the country adjacent to the Blue Ridge. No other range of long settled counties can show so small a ratio of mortality as those that lie at the western base of the Blue Ridge.

The following table gives the ratio of consumption in several sections of the country. The figures indicate the number of deaths from this disease in every one thousand deaths :

Northern New England (nearly) . .	250
Minnesota and California, . . .	150
Kentucky and Tennessee, . . .	100
Western North Carolina, . .	30

But the ratio of consumption generated in a country is not a test of its relative capacity for promoting recovery when the disease is established. The lowlands of the south generate a much less ratio than the colder regions of the north and yet, as the statistics of mortality in the army clearly show, they tend quite as much, if not more, to promote its progress when existing.

Their hot moist atmosphere by inducing debility and fever hastens the progress of the disease. On the other hand the extreme cold

of higher northern latitudes proves fatal by exhausting the small heat-producing capacity of the consumptive.

A moderately cool and highly invigorating atmosphere has been found to be by far the most favorable.

Altitude has come to be recognized as indispensable to any considerable proportion of recoveries. It is in fact one of the most important conditions.

The beneficial effects in almost all cases are felt soon after reaching the bracing air of this mountain region. Very soon after arrival the appetite improves, the cough is moderated, night-sweats cease, and the patient enjoys more refreshing sleep. And accompanying this improvement there is a feeling of increased strength and vigor.

This region possesses a greater number of conditions favorable to recovery from lung diseases than any other part of the United States.

One of the most noteworthy cases of recovery in this climate is that of Mr. F. A. Hull, formerly of Michigan, now residing in Asheville; the following account of his case was written by himself a few days since:

"In 1878 I was taken suddenly with hæmorrhages, had them repeatedly for three months, and was reduced from 185 to 103 pounds during

A GLIMPSE OF THE FRENCH BROAD.

the time. I suffered from cough, night sweats, as well as partial loss of voice. I made a trip to Colorado and traveled through the mountains for some time, but received no benefit; if anything my condition grew worse. I moved back to lower country, Western Kansas, but receiving little benefit returned to my home in central Michigan, from whence I made a trip to the mountains of Western North Carolina, making Asheville my head-quarters, where I had been in former years when in perfect health.

"By riding in the saddle every day, no matter what the weather, I commenced to gain flesh and strength, and the cough, which had been my constant companion from the first, left me. After roaming over these mountains for three months I found that I had gained twenty-four pounds, felt like a new man, and returned again to my home; but in a few days I found that I was getting into my former condition.

"Waiting till October before determining to leave home I formed the idea of making the trip overland in the saddle, but was taken suddenly with hæmorrhage and confined to my bed. But as soon as I was able to sit up I ordered my baggage sent by express to Asheville, and I followed on horse-back. I left Michigan on the 23d of October and reached Asheville about the middle of November; making a trip of over one

thousand miles in the saddle and gaining ten pounds on the way. When I started I was so weak that I had to be helped into the saddle.

"And I did not cease to ride after reaching this place, but kept it up daily in all weather. This I did for six months, and to-day I am as strong and possess as much lung power, if not more, than ever before in my life."

At the Inter-State Military Tournament held at the opening of the Exposition at Raleigh not long since, Mr. Hull marched for eight miles exposed to the heat of the sun and clouds of dust, and at night slept on the ground rolled in a blanket. While this is a very remarkable case, the instances of recovery from the milder forms of consumption may be numbered by the score.

Prof. A. L. Loomis, M. D., of New York, one of the most eminent authorities in the country on the subject of diseases of the heart and lungs, emphasizes the importance of giving careful attention to the earliest manifestations of phthisis, and beginning systematic treatment before the disease has become established.

Prof. Dickson, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, states that the health of himself and family has nowhere improved so much as in Asheville. He is "not aware of any other spot in Europe or America so full of all that is desirable" as the country around Asheville.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Western North Carolina is bounded by Virginia on the north, by Georgia on the south, by the Blue Ridge on the east, and by the Alleghanies on the west. From Virginia to Georgia it has a length of about one hundred and seventy miles, with an average breadth of about forty. It has accordingly an area of almost seven thousand square miles, including a territory nearly as large as that of Massachusetts.

It is sometimes termed a plateau, but it has none of the evenness of surface that characteriszes the plateau ; and it is termed a valley only because it is included between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies. It is in fact a mountainous region, being crossed by transverse ranges that divide it into several comparatively narrow valleys. With its various mountain chains and their numerous peaks towering from four thousand to seven thousand feet above tidewater, it looks rough and uninviting to the farmer accustomed to the broad prairies of the West, however attractive it may be to one in search of the picturesque. To the latter its lofty peaks, its deep gaps, its beautiful cascades and pleasant valleys abound in attractions. But it is not without merits to render it a most desirable home. It is admirably adapted to the successful prosecution of some branches of agriculture, and it is surpassed by

no country in point of salubrity. For pure, soft water, and for cool, exhilarating summer air, it is almost unrivaled, while the winters are mild and invigorating.

ASHEVILLE.

The city is adorned with many elegant private residences ;. there are good stores, well supplied with all lines of goods ; there are churches of almost every denomination, and hotel and private accommodations equal to any in the South. There are good schools, including a flourishing Young Ladies' Seminary. A daily, semi-weekly, and four weekly newspapers keep the public informed on the current events of the day.

An elegant Club Room, which compares favorably with any similar institution in the country, affords social privileges for citizens and visitors. Also a free reading-room and public library add to the attractions of the place.

The livery-stables are well supplied with good turn-outs, and particularly with fine riding horses, and both ladies and gentlemen who are fond of this delightful exercise should bring riding-habits with them. The numerous places of interest about Asheville are reached by roads which render riding a most agreeable mode of travel.

The sportsman and angler should, in the

proper seasons, come supplied with gun and rod, for short excursions from Asheville will provide sport for each.

BATTERY PORTER.

A description of Asheville would be incomplete without an account of Battery Porter. Near its base lies "The Villa," one of the most desirable places in Asheville at which to enjoy the comforts of home, as a substitute for that which you have left many miles away.

"The Battery" is a high hill near the center of the town, which was chosen on account of its commanding position as the spot upon which to plant cannon for the protection of the place in war times.

The old earthworks which were thrown up may still be seen. But its chief attraction lies in the magnificent mountain view which its summit commands. Mile upon mile of valley, and league upon league of hill, stretch far away to an almost immeasurable distance. This has been pronounced to be one of the most magnificent mountain views in America.

The most conspicuous object is the lofty top of Pisgah, up whose rugged side the tireless "Rat" is ever climbing, though never gaining. Through the notch of the Pigeon may be seen in the dim distance the Balsam Mountains, which stand like mighty sentinels guarding the

THE CANYON OF THE CATALOUCHE.

pass. Of this scene a recent writer in APPLETON'S JOURNAL, says : "There is a greater attraction in the unknown than in the known, and the traveler who has followed the French Broad to where it surges around Mountain Island and sweeps beneath Paint Rock ; who has stood on the hills of Asheville, and admired the gentle loveliness of the valleys which encompass it ; who has tracked the Swannanoa to its birthplace in the ice-cold springs of the Black Mountain, and climbed to the summit of that Appalachian patriarch, Mount Mitchell—it is natural that such a traveler, turning his back on these places made familiar by exploration, should look with longing eyes at the dark chain of the Balsam, forming so lofty a barrier between himself and the still wilder, still more beautiful region that lies farther westward. If he possesses courage and resolution, if he does not shrink from trifling hardships, and if he can endure cheerfully a few inconveniences, let him resolve to scale those heights, and gaze at least upon all that lies beyond. There is very little difficulty in executing such a resolution, and nobody who can appreciate the sublime in natural scenery, or who likes the zest of adventure, will ever regret having executed it."

The forests which clothe these mountains are made up of trees of almost every variety which grows in the temperate zone. The oak, beech,

birch, maple, chestnut, hickory, walnut, poplar, pine, and balsam mingle their branches in one interminable mass, and when the leaves of each have taken on their autumn hues, the distant hillsides look as though carpeted with variegated tapestry, fresh from Persia's busy looms.

Joaquin Miller, in a recent visit to the Alleghanies, wrote : "As we climbed up the face of the densely wooded mountains, under the fierce sun, the world lay about us, below us, before us, as if sheeted in old gold. There the dogwood blazed, and there the maple rose on the mountain-side like the burning bush where Moses saw the face of God ; and then the softening tints of purple in the air, the far-away look in all things as if nature would not be familiar, and counted our presence profanity."

And then this Poet of the Sierras, falling into a more practical vein, added : "I would say to my friends who want to go West, come here. The tide is flowing back. So come to the South. Malaria ? they laugh at you here if you talk of it."

WHO SHOULD COME TO ASHEVILLE.

All those who are the victims of any form of pulmonary disease, and particularly *incipient phthisis.* And, in addition, those suffering from chronic bronchitis, catarrh, and asthma will here find relief.

Another class of invalids who will receive great benefit from a residence in this climate, consists of those who are suffering from nervous debility, brain fag, or exhaustion from too close application to business. The business man of New York, Cincinnati, or elsewhere, who desires to recuperate and gain needed rest, will here find all the conditions necessary to complete recovery. There are two effects which this climate produces in almost everyone who comes, it creates a greatly increased appetite and induces sleep. No one can fail to be benefited under these conditions, while breathing this pure, bracing air.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco culture has become the most important industry in Western North Carolina. The causes which favor the production of fine tobacco so especially, are the elevation of the coutry, the dryness of the climate by day, and the cool nights. It is destined to become the chief section in the United States for the finer and fancy qualities. Mr. Shelton, who first introduced the culture of tobacco here, at the Vienna Exposition was awarded a silver medal for his brand "Speckled Trout" of manufactured tobacco, and at the Paris Exposition had honorable mention for the same brand.

There is a ready cash market for all the to-

bacco grown here, which renders this the most remunerative agricultural industry. It is estimated that the value of the tobacco crops marketed at Asheville this season, will reach nearly one million dollars. There is much land still capable of cultivation in this remunerative crop. Land which may be bought for a few dollars per acre, if fertilized with *guano* or other artificial fertilizer will yield abundantly.

MANUFACTURING.

As a manufacturing region Western North Carolina has peculiar advantages. Its water power is sufficient to drive all the machinery in the United States. Most of its numerous streams descend at least a thousand feet from their sources till they escape through the Alleghanies into Tennessee and Virginia. The Little Tennessee river descends two thousand feet before it reaches the level of the valley through which it flows to join the Tennessee; and the French Broad has a fall of six hundred feet, from Asheville to the Tennessee line. The French Broad and its tributaries represent a water power equivalent to one hundred and seventy-five thousand horse power.

The country contains timber, both hard and soft—ash, hickory, walnut, chestnut, maple, birch, beech, pine and hemlock. These all await the hand of the mechanic to fashion them into useful or ornamental forms.

Nor is it any exaggeration to say that no region in the world surpasses it in the combined variety and abundance of its minerals.

The adaptation of this highland region to wool-growing and the vicinity of the cotton-fields, with cheapness of food, great mineral wealth, and a highly invigorating atmosphere, favorable to labor, all point unerringly to the time when its valleys shall be musical with the hum of scores of thousands of spindles, as well as with the buzz of innumerable saws; the time when it shall become the great manufacturing region of the South, unsurpassed by any in the world.

Let the northern dairyman, wool-grower, stock-raiser, fruit-culturist, miner and manufacturer consider the advantages offered; the healthiness of stock, the variety of the grasses, the coolness of the summers, the comparative mildness of the winters, the vast water-power, neither exhausted by heat nor rendered useless by cold, with the almost complete immunity from consumption, and the small ratio of other pulmonary diseases, and a tide of immigration should set towards it to fill its valleys and cover its hill-sides.

SCENERY.

This is varied and grand beyond description. Indeed it is rarely equaled in picturesqueness in Europe or America. The pages of that beauti-

ful work of art, "Picturesque America," (D. Appleton & Co.) are graced by numerous views from Western North Carolina's rivers and mountains. On the west the Alleghanies send up numerous peaks from five to six thousand feet high ; on the East the Blue Ridge rises in grand but less lofty eminences ; while near the center of the region the Black Mountain range towers nearly seven thousand feet above tide-water. The short Black Mountain range pierces the air with thirteen peaks above the altitude of Mt. Washington.

From heights clad with verdure to their summits, numberless perennial springs send their clear, cool waters down the steeps to join others in the valley below, whence they go to swell the great flood pouring along the Mississippi Valley, to lose themselves in the waters of the gulf.

In these mountain streams, evidence of the purity of the water, basks the speckled trout. The deer and black bear tempt the hunter to forest and mountain, as does the trout the angler with rod and line to the limpid waters of the brook.

Everywhere, mountains and waterfalls, cliffs and valleys, gaps and glens lend variety to the scene and inspire delight in the lover of the beautiful and sublime. While health is borne upon the breeze, beauty and grandeur fill the eye and soul. It is the region to rear children in health, plenty and peace.

It is useless to struggle against her decrees. Their execution may be delayed, it cannot be averted.

HOW TO GET TO ASHEVILLE,

FROM

FOUR POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

NEW YORK, *via* Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Leave New York at 12 midnight, (Pennsylvania Depot foot of Desbrosses St.) and the ride can be made (*via* VIRGINIA MIDLAND ROUTE) through to Asheville in Pullman Coaches in 33 hours, arriving at 9 A. M.

CINCINNATI and the Northwest. Leave Cincinnati in Pullman coach at 8:10 in the evening, and arrive at Knoxville (*via* KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD) 9:25 next morning, making connections which will reach Asheville at 5:30 the afternoon of the same day.

FLORIDA, Charleston and the Southeast. Leave Jacksonville (*via* S. F. & W. R'y.) at 2:30 P.M. and Charleston at 8:18 the next morning, reach Salisbury at 8:23 in the evening, and Asheville at 9 the following morning.

From Charleston the trips can be made even more direct, *via* Columbia, Spartanburg and Hendersonville, leaving a short stage-ride of twenty miles. There will soon be all-rail communication *via* this route

NEW ORLEANS and the Southwest.

From New Orleans the trip can be made by the N. O. & N. E. R. R. *via* Knoxville and Morristown, Tenn., and the Warm Springs route, direct to Asheville. Or by the Louisville and Nashville, *via* Atlanta, Spartanburg and Hendersonville.

MELLIN'S

TRADE MARK.

FOOD

For Infants and Invalids.

The Only Perfect Substitute for Mother's Milk.

The most nourishing diet for invalids and nursing mothers.

Indorsed by the highest medical authorities.

Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking.

A copy of our book, "THE CARE AND FEEDING OF INFANTS," will be sent free to any address.

Doliber, Goodale & Co., Boston, Mass.

H. T. ESTABROOK,

South Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

——DEALER IN——

Books, Stationery, Novelties and Curiosities.

Artists' Materials at Northern Prices.

ENGRAVINGS AND PAINTINGS ALWAYS ON HAND; ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF LOCAL VIEWS.

Art Studio up stairs where pupils may receive instruction in Drawing and Painting. Circulars sent upon application. The place for Ladies to visit is "Estabrook's," S. Main St., four doors below Public Square.

D. S. WATSON,

—PROPRIETOR OF THE—

ASHEVILLE COAL YARD.

——DEALER IN——

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

OFFICE ON PATTON AVE.,

Asheville, N. C.

HUNT & ROBERTSON,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

—AND—

STATIONERS.

Plain and Ornamental Printing of every description neatly and promptly executed.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

ZACHARY BROS.,

DEALERS IN

FRESH MEATS

— OF —

ALL KINDS.

Markets: { NEAR POST-OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
PATTON AVE., NEAR MAIN STREET,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

City Transfer and R. R. Ticket Office.

—-OF—-

CHAFEE & STIKELEATHER

Eagle Building, Asheville, N. C.

Agent Meets all Trains. Passengers and Baggage called for and delivered.

—o—

Tickets Sold to all points, and Baggage Checked Through!

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

—-OF—-

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

I have a large collection of Views embracing all the points of interest in the Mountain Section. Send for Catalogue

PRICE, $1.50 PER DOZEN.

Address

W. T. ROBERTSON,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

C. C. McCARTY. FRED. A. HULL.

McCarty & Hull,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

COMMON AND FANCY PLUG

TOBACCO,

——FANCY——

SMOKING TOBACCO

——AND——

Dealers in Leaf.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

178 Water Street.

SWANNANOA HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The most Attractive and Comfortable Hotel in the South.

In winter the Halls and Public Rooms are heated. Open fireplaces. Mountain Spring Water brought from Beaumont Range. Warm Baths.

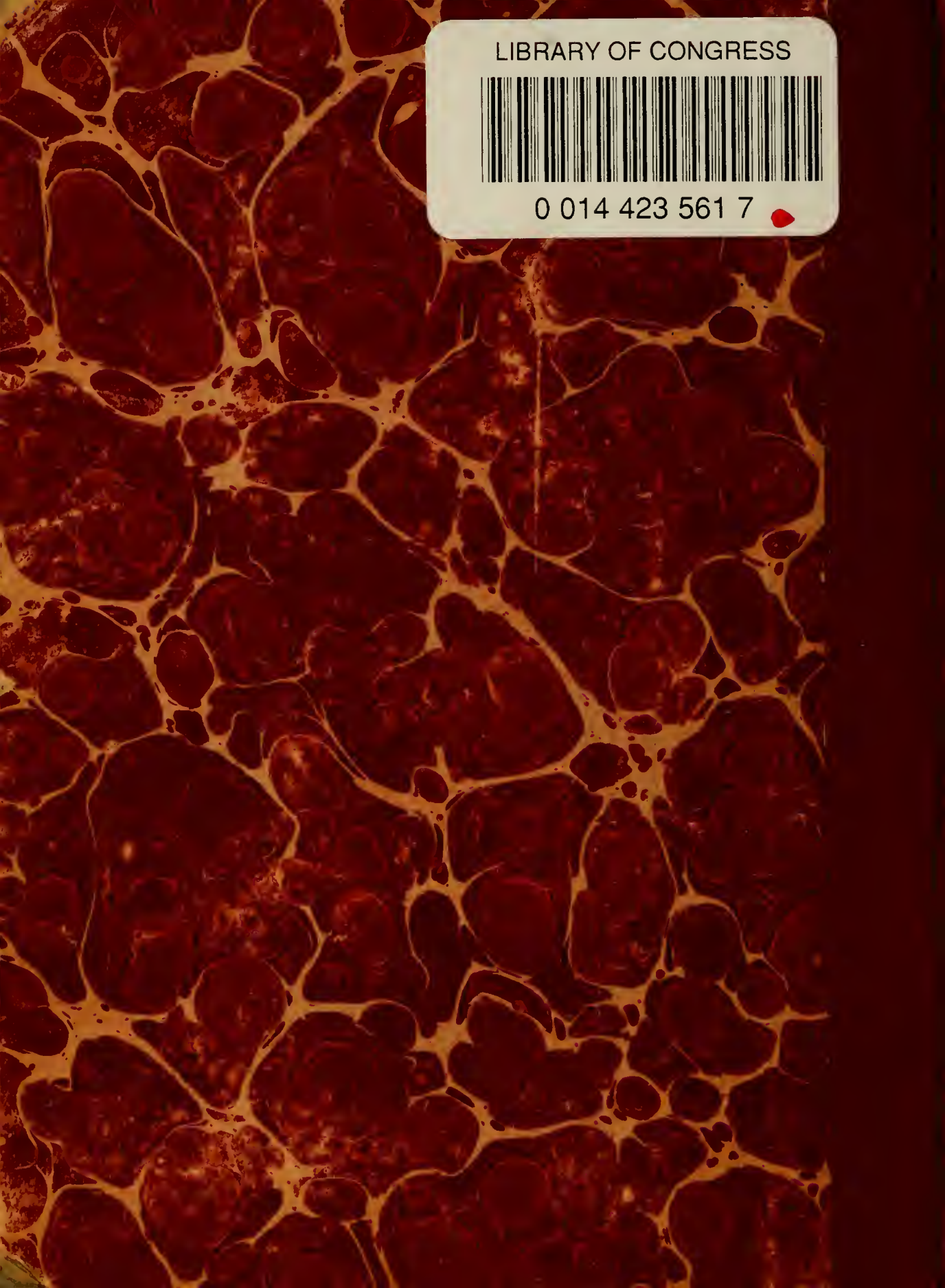
While conveniently located with reference to Churches, Post, Express, Telegraph and R. R. Ticket Offices, Bank, Public Library, and Asheville Club Rooms, from the Tower and from the 450 feet of Galleries, may be seen the Swannanoa and French Broad River Valley, the Blue Ridge, Mt. Pisgah, the Balsam and Smoky Ranges of Mountains, some of whose peaks are over 6,000 feet high.

Ample Livery. Five minutes walk ffom Battery Porter; one mile from summit of, and immediately facing Beaumont. A nicely shaded grass plat furnished with rustic seats and summer house adjoining hotel. In summer the Swannanoa is headquarters for tourists and pleasure seekers.

A fine Orchestra is in attendance for the entertainment of guests. Dancing nearly every evening. The Ball Room is 50x150 feet.

RAWLS BROS.,

Proprietors.


LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 423 561 7